

## "THY WILL BE DONE."

'Tis not so hard when all is bright, When we are sure that all is right When we can see the end in sight, To say, "O Lord, Thy will be done!"

Tis not so hard when joys abound, When loved ones gather all around, When notes of praise and triumph sound, To say, "O Lord, Thy will be done!"

But when the sunshine disappears, When tossed and torn with doubts and fears, When smiles are changed for bitter tears, Tis hard to say, "Thy will be done!"

When sorrow's mystic waves enfold Our trembling hearts in iron hold, And all the world looks blank and cold, "Tis hard to say, "Thy will be done!"

When treasures dearest to our heart, O God! when they from us must part, When one long, enawing pain must start,
"Tis hard to say, "Thy will be done!"

And yet, and yet, did Christ not die?

And even He in anguish cry That prayer of prayers submissively: "Father, not Mine-Thy will be done!"

E'en so must I. His trembling child, Call out amid the tempests wild, Tempted and torn, yet undefiled. "Father, I yield-Thy will be done!"

What was possible to Thee Is not impossible to me; Thus, in my anguish, hear my plea:
"Thy will is best—Thy will be done!" By Commissioner Mrs. Booth Hellberg

## MOTHER NIGHT.

Eternities before the first-born day Or ere the first sun fledged his wings of flame. Calm Night, the everlasting and the same. brooding mother over chaos lay. And whirling suns shall blaze and then decay. Shall run their fiery courses and then claim The haven of the darkness whence they came: Back to Nirvanic peace shall grope their way. So when my feeble sun of life burns out
And sounded is the hour for my long sleep, I shall, full weary of the feverish light, Welcome the darkness without fear or doubt. And, heavy-lidded, I shall softly creep Into the quiet bosom of the Night James W. Johnson in the Midwinter Century

## NOTES

The Goncourt Prize novel of the per-1509, "En France," by Marius and Leblond, describes in minute dethe gradual discovery of France student from the colonies. "It of to quote from the author's presy note, "the vision of a young man who, being without a family in Paris, can know at the outset only a certain social set decidedly easy of approach. It is the collision with the metropolis of a Frenchman reared according to the principles of the ancient society which is conserved almost intact in the most remote province of the Fatherland; it is his violent surprise in the presence of the new conceptions of the family and of education, in the presence of free manners, and of emancipated young girls."

The Goncourt Academy seems to have

chievous delight (even dignified academies are not immune from lapses into pleasantry) in heaping coals of fire upon the heads of the Messieurs Leblond, who declared two or three years back in "La Revue;" "Under the conditions in which the Goncourt Prize is voted, all the chances—no matter what the personnel of the academy may be—are mathematically against young men of talent."

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The Goncourt Academy seems to have crowned "En France" because the turn of the Lebond brothers was overdue; because it could not in decency put them off any longer. In other words, its purpose, probably, was not to signalize this particular novel (an almost painfully ponderous production distinctly inferior to several of the same authors' previous books), but to recompense Marius and Ary Leblond for the sum total of their literary achieve-



# LEAVES FROM OLD ALBUMS.



## THE LATE FANNIE LITTLE CRISMON.

This picture shows the beautiful face of one of the belies of Salt Lake a quarter of a century ago. It is that of the late Fannie Little Crismon, daughter of Hon. Feramorz Little, and wife of W. S. Crismon, formerly of Salt Lake. Mrs. Crismon was a sister of the late James T. Little and of Mrs. A. Roundy, Mrs. Clara Clawson, and Mrs. John Rensime

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dozen novels, two of which portray the life of Algeria and three, "Le Zezere," "La Sarabande" and "Les Sortileges," the life of their native island. In these last named, which they naturally wrote con amore and by which they are best known, they described "in a delicious and impatient fashion," to cite an appreciation of Rosnyaine, "with phrases that have the brilliancy of tropical insects, the oppressive voluptuousness of the warminghts, the perfume of the wind, of the earth, of the sea, of the fruits, of the sea, of the fruits, of the spices, the swarming of the Negroes and the Mulattoes, the light revery and the tender optimism of the Creoles."

Three of the seven Goncourt prizes thus far awarded have gone to interpretations of colonial life or character—"Force Ennemie" by John-Antoine Nau in 1903, "Les Civilises" by Claude Farrere in 1905 and "En France" by Marius-Ary Leblond in 1909; and the principal competitor of Marius-Ary Leblond in 1809; and the principal competitor of Marius-Ary Leblond in 1809; and the principal competitor of Marius-Ary Leblond in 1809; and the principal competitor of Marius-Ary Leblond in 1809; and the principal competitor of Marius-Ary Leblond in 1809; and the principal competitor of Marius-Ary Leblond in 1809; and the principal competitor of Marius-Ary Leblond in 1809; and the principal competitor of Marius-Ary Leblond in 1809; and the principal competitor of Marius-Ary Leblond in 1809; and the principal competitor of Marius-Ary Leblond in 1809; and the principal competitor of Marius-Ary Leblond in 1809; and the principal competitor of Marius-Ary Leblond in 1809; and the principal competitor of Marius-Ary Leblond in 1809; and the principal competitor of Marius-Ary Leblond in 1809; and the principal competitor of Marius-Ary Leblond in 1809; and the principal competitor of Marius-Ary Leblond in 1809; and the principal competitor of Marius-Ary Leblond in 1809; and the principal competitor of Marius-Ary Leblond in 1809; and the principal competitor of Marius-Ary Leblond in 1809; and

enies in French literature.

Eden Philipotts, the English novelist has recently expressed his disquietude because so many English men of letters—nature's "pets" "her spoiled children," "the arisocrats of intellect," as he classes them—are Socialistic in their tendencies. "Do they want their heads cut off to make footstools for the fools" he asks. But it is not in Great Eritain—lone that the novelists show their Socialistic tendencies. Tolstoy and Gorky in Russia, Blasco Ibanez the Spaniard, Anatole France and our own William Dean Howells are among the writers who present their heads as "footstools for the fool." And now an astonishing Dutch genius appears on the literary horizon whose youthful masterpiece is described as a "Socialist tract." His name is Israel Querido, and "Menchenwee" (Human Fate), translated under the title "Toil of Men," is the first of his novels to be done into English.

Querido was born in Amsterdam in 1873, but he is a Dutchman by birth only, being descended from a Portugues family of noble lineage. He lived his early days in poverty, and worked as a boy in a diamond factory.

In connection with the distinguished list of authors of the new symposium on mortals' prospect of immortality. "In After Days," it is an interesting fact that, with at least one notable exception in Mr. Henry James, most of them are over 70 years of age. The oldest is the Hon. John Bigelow, who recently celebrated his ninety-second birthday. Next to him are Julia Ward Howe, who has almost reached 91, and, to quote her own words, is "heading straight for the century mark," and Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, now about 87. Mr. William Dean Howells is 71, and Mr. Henry M. Alden, editor of Harper's Magazine, is approaching 72. Miss Elizabeth Jordan, who planned the book in her capacity as editor of Harper's Bazar, in which the chapters severally appeared, says that she did not demand that her chosen authors should be advanced in years, but instinctively reached out first toward the men and women whose age as well as intellect made for profound and vital thought. age as well as intellect a

After Shelley had been expelled from Oxford because of what his father calls his "crimnal opinions and improper acts," he went immediately to London in company with his friend Hogg. They put up over night at a coffee house, and the next day sought lodgings in the neighborhood. But Shelley was difficult to please. To one place he objected because a man in the street called "mackerel," and "mussels," at another he did not fancy the maid's nose, and at a third he was disturbed by the mistrees' voice. Finally he was satisfied with rooms in Poland street because the name reminded him of Warsaw and Freedom, and because the wallpaper, decorated with trellises from which hung green and purple grapes, pleased his eye. "We stay here, stay forever," he exclaimed. All this with the impending doom of paternal displeasure hanging over his head.

When father and son first met after this crucial episode in Shelley's life, it was at a dinner in a London hotel with Hogg as company. After the repast, when Shelley had left the room on an errand, the father sought the advice of his son's friend, whom he attempted to flatter by saying: You are a very different person, sir, from what I expected to find; you are a fice, moderate, weasonable, pleasant gentleman." Hogg suggested marriage as a remedy for the boy's independence, and then over the port, Timothy Shelley began to talk loudly. He said that he was highly respected in the house of commons, greatly beloved in Sussex, and an excellent magistrate. Vociferating that there was certainly a God, he told Hogg that he could prove it. Drawing out a sheet-of paper and beginning to read, the argument was identified by Hogg and by Shelley, who had returned to the room, as Paley's, Timothy Sheley acknowledged the fact. "I copled them out of Palley's book this morning myself," he said, "but Palley had them

McKinley's pupils Notebook and Study Outline in Roman History, by Edna M. McKinley, Ph.B., teacher of ancient European history, Central high school, Syracuse, N. Y. American Book company, New York.

This notebook combines the topical and library methods of studying history. There is a skeleton outline of topics, with indications of subdivisions, and biank spaces in which the student is to write the more important subtopics, and other brief notes to complete the outline. Special topics for collateral reading are inserted to supplement the text in the proper places. Reports of these special topics are to be made in class in connection with the regular text lesson, and are to be written by the student on the blank pages left for this purpose at the end of the book. Very full lists of books, with pages specified, to be referred to in this connection, follow each period. There are also nine outline maps to be filled in, and numerous spaces for drawings and plans to be made by the pupil after consulting the books mentioned.

"Chivairy," is the title of a book

"Chivalry," is the title of a book written by Jamos Branch Cabell and beautifully illustrated by Howard Pile. It is a series of English romantic idyle, embracing adventures of knights and ladies of olden times, the incidents being brisk and compelling in interest and told with all the spirit and delicacy of coloring due to the time, scenes and age. The volume is handsomely bound, and many of the illustrations might be framed for their beauty and inspiration. In them you see the author's thought epressed in his pages "Here you have a chance to peer at the world's youth when chivalry was regnant and common sense and cowardlee were still at aurse."—Harper's Publishers.

A charming girl story is "Joan's Jolly Vacation," recently published by the George W. Jacobs Co., of Philadelphia, a book og exceptional interest to Utahn's as the work of the late Caroline E. Jacobs of this city whose untimely death last fall cut short a career which had begun to spell big things for the author. She has been career which had begun to spell big things for the author. She has been writing under the name of Emilia Elliott and has had a number of stories published by the best magazines, notably the Century which published a short story of hers last September, and also the Youth's Companion and other well known journals. "Joan's Jolly Vacation," is a good example of her keen insight into girl nature and its joys and inspirations, and her talent has pictured numberless simple but appealing incidents in the realistic experience of the heroine. There are many characters in the volume breathing the naturalness which is the mainspring of the author's popularity, and many readers will envy the "garret-sanctuary" which figures so largely in the home life depicted in its pages. The story is clean and wholesome throughout and will doubtless be in large demand.

# **MAGAZINES**

The North American Review for February affords the reader an interesting variety of information. Under the title of "Reform of Our Navy" are presented two articles, one by Rear-Admiral Goodrich and the other by an anonymous writer on the "Recent Improvements in the Administration of the Navy." Mrs. Bellamy Storer writes upon "The Decadence of France." Samuel O. Dunn writes upon "Fair Regulation of Rallroads," and Thomas Hasting, the New York architect, contributes a brilliant article on "The Evolution of Style in Modern Architecture." "Nitrogen Starvation" is the title of an article by Charles E. Woodruff. "Four Years of English Liberalism," by "Britannicus," sets forth the results accomplished by England's last administration. William W. Gray writes "On the Origin of Waller's Couplets." The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Ward, Chief Justice and Prime Minister of New Zealand, respectively, write upon "New Zealand, respectively, write, and the Rt. Hon.

Oxford Lectures on Poetry;" Vernon Lee's "Renaissance Fancies and Studies;" Symons's "The Romantic Movement in English Poetry," Brownell's "American Prose Masters;" Philipott's "The Haven;" Hichen's "Bella Donna;" Mrs. Henry Cust's "Gentlemen Errant."

"Bella Donna," Mrs. Henry Cust's "Gentlemen Errant."

No one can fail to admire the handsome allegorical cover (in two colors) which combines fineness of thought with artistic beauty, that signalizes the American Boy for February. It is one of those exceptional covers which excite countrywide comment. And the matter inside the cover is fully equal to the high standard set by this boys magazine. Roger Jackson at Ramsbury, the interesting story of English Treasure" comes to an end satisfyingly excellent. "Possum Hunters Who Turned Samaritans" is a fine tale of southern life, but it is rivaled by "When Opportunity Knocked," whose title speaks for itself, as well as by "The Riddle, the story of a boy wrongly accused of a base action. Fully as good as these are "When the Ice Ran Out," a story of the Mississippi river, "The Jonah, which deals with the Atlantic fisheries, and "The Boy Who Pu Qu'nn On the Map." Also there is a story which will interest photographers, called "Flash Light In the Scrub," and a thrilling story of "Indian Life, Wasat and Tajante." One of the features of this number is an article on ice-boating, together with fine pictures of that king of winter sports. There is also a little story of George Washington which appears in print for the first time, and an anecdote of Abraham Lincoln. The usual departments of "The Boy Mechanic and Electrician," "The Boy Photographer," "Stamps, Coins and Curios;" "For Boys to Make." "Tangles," and the "Fun Column" are full of particularly interesting and timely articles for the boys who do things. In addition there are 75 illustrations.

In a magazine of over 200 pages, like the Popular, which is now published

there are 75 illustrations.

In a magazine of over 200 pages, like the Popular, which is now published every two weeks, a man must have very remarkable tastes if he doesn't find something that will compel his interest. The stories have the widest kind of appeal, and range from tales of the Quebec bush to the old-time feuds of the sunny south; from the gay, happy-go-lucky life of the cowboy to the world politics played at Port Arthur; from a bit of picturesque life in New York's East Side to the men of elemental passions in the remote fast-nesses of northern Canada. That is the impression one gets from a glance at the February month-end Popular, which is now on the stands. There are two capital cowboy yarns, one of them screamingly funny; there is a complete novel called "The Long North Trail," telling how fate upset the plans of a straight-shooting lumber man seeking recreation in New York, and swuxy him north on a trail full of perils in the shape of bad men and Indians; there is a railroad story, a college story, a story of the Philippines, a football story, a vivid southern story, a hunting story, a story of New York life that will appeal to all flat-dwellers, a story about a war correspondent in Manchuria; an automobile story, a mining

serial, and a story about the apostle of a curious sect. That looks a pretty in-viting bill of fare, and everything is of Al quality.

THE VALUE OF CHEERFULNESS THE VALUE OF CHEERFULNESS.
Cheerfulness will attract more customers, sell more goods, do more business with less wear and tear than almost any other quality, says Orison Swett Marden in Success Magazine. Optimism is the greatest business-getter, biggest trader, the greatest achiever in the world. Pessimism has never done anything but tear down and destroy what optimism has built up.
In the business office, as in society, everywhere, the favorite is always the cheerful person. Good-natured, cheerful person Good-natured, cheergus ar spidly as the grumbler or the too sober, too sad people. They work with much less friction.
Good cheer is a great lubricant. It

Good cheer is a great lubricant; it oils all of life's machinery. Shake-

oils all of life's machinery. Shake-speare 2848:
"A merry heart goes all the day,
Your sad tires in a mile—a."
There is no other life habit which can give such a prolific return in happiness and satisfaction as that of being cheerful under all circumstances. If the resolution to cultivate cheerfulness is strongly made at the very outset, it will not be difficult to form the cheerful habit, and it will be the best protection against suffering and disappointment.
Cheerfulness is also a great producer. It adds wonderfully to one's active ability, and increases mental and physical power. It makes hosts of friends, and helps us to be interesting and agreeable. NEW LIBRARY BOOKS.

The following 37 volumes will be added to the public library Feb. 21,

MISCELLANEOUS. Arctander-Apostle of Alaska (Wil-

Arctander—Apostie of Alaska (William Duncan).
Bleackley—Some Distinguished Victims of the Scaffold.
Carr—Stephen A. Douglas.
Carson—Mexico.
Garnett—Home Life in Turkey.
Hunter—History of India, nine vol.
King, Rufus—Life and Correspondence, six vol.
Kinby—Hero of Aesthonia, two vol.
Mahaffy—What the Greeks Have
Done for Modern Civilization.
Whately—Inner Light.
Winter—Guatemala and Her People of Today.

of Today. FICTION.

Kelly-Golden Season. Roberts-Backwoodsman. CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

Baum—Read to Oz.
Games Book for Boys and Girls.
Hamp—Dale and Fraser—Sheepmen.
Holbrook—Northland Heroes.
McMaster—Primary History of the
United States.
Riley—Orphant Annie Book (refer-

nce).
Roberts—Red Fox.
Smith—Boy Captive in Canada.
Wallace-Ungava Bob.
Yale—When Mother Lets Us Give a

# Women Writers Coming to Their Own in Italy

London Literary Letter

(Special Correspondence.) LORENCE, Feb. 8.—Like all else in Italy, the literary world is changing visibly, the announcements for 1910 having about them a progressively modern sound. Donna Paola, for instance, the wellknown woman writer, announces through Barone of Verona, a romance of the aeroplane, entitled "Sempresu."
At the same time it is a question whether a reporter in any other land sent to interview a great writer would retreat and announce through his paper that it was much more his duty Such, however, is the latest story told sl, forse che no," and will be out this porter sent to interview him in his retreat at Marina dl Pisa, was told that the poet, turned novelist, was writing night and day to finish the novel announced by Treves for 1910, and for literature's sake he left him undisturbed and took the train back to Florence. The novel is "Forse che forse che no," and will be out this month. Treves, also, announces a d'Annunzio anthology.

D'Annunzio has agreed to write a preface for a monumental edition of Dante to be published in Florence The critical comments are to be by Conte Passerini. The volumes are to be superbly illustrated. The conclusion is that d'Annunzio, by this announcement, indicates that he proposes to continue his scheme of writing lives of illustrious men, begun two years ago with that of Colad it Rienzi.

WOMEN TO THE FRONT. to leave the busy author undisturbed.

# WOMEN TO THE FRONT.

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A significant feature of the Italian literary world is the increasing part played by the woman element. The Tribuna of Rome has taken on its staff the writer known as Rossana. Mathilde Eerao, who has just translated "Alberto, Prince of Monaco, the Career of a Navigator," has her own newspaper in Naples, "L'Illustrazione Italiana," the Italian "Harper's Weekly" or "Collier's," announces its new serial to be by Grazia Deledda, "II Nuovo Padrone" by name; the "Secolo XX" is publishing stories by the woman poet and writer "Teresah;" the "Donna" has its staff of women writers who have set the example in Italy of a special edition at Christmas; Lady Jane Cray is the novelist of Calabria, and Dora Melegari has taken her position as a recognized writer on psychology and has started a new school of novels for the home with her "Piccola Madamigella Cristina." Contessa Fanny Zampini Salazar, has introduced the Brownings to an Italian public and by her novels and magazine articles taken a position in the world of letters.

Then, too, though as yet unknown to fame, Signorina Celia Allegri, herself totally blind and but 20 years old, has translated into Italian "The Life of Helen Kellar," announced among the new books for 1910.

Rossana, whose real name is the Marchesa Tartarini, is before the pub-

new books for 1910.
Rossana, whose real name is the Marchesa Tartarini, is before the public this year as a dramatist, a regular journalist, the first woman inspector of prisons in Italy, and a lecturer. Once seen, she is never forgotten, and the saying is that official doors, as well as all hearts, open wide at the sound of her wonderful voice. For over an hour at a time she is holding her audiences this winter spell-bound, as she lectures on the child prisoners of Italy.

Cough...Cold is broken up by using **SLOAN'S** Prices, 25c., 50c., and \$1.00.

Her drama, "Casa di Pena," was given first at Turin, and played, in December, in shortened form in Florence. The plot concerns itself with a woman sentenced unjustly to the "House of Punishment," which gives the drama its name. Relentlessly, the drama its name. Relentlessly, the drama its name. Relentlessly, the drama its name, and the sentence of the Hallan penal code, until, her prisonborn babe, having been removed by the law, which at that date compelled that act, she goes mad, singing a lullaby to a pillow, huddled, like her babe, in her arms. The audience sobbed in such unrestrained grief that an irritated critic challenged the truth of the revelations and wrote of sentimentality. Rossana, in her turn, requested him publicly to come and hear her lecture, and see the slides of the photographs taken by authority in the prisons. The critic next day owned defeat. Rossana's voice, and Rossana herself, his article announced, had been convincing.

As a rule, neither reformers, nor women writers, have been as famous for their beauty, as for their zeal or cleverness. Rossana, however, is the exception, for her beauty is marked, being of the type which combines brown eyes and blond hair. Her plea both in her writing and lectures is for the eccaomic treatment of Italian prisoners, for the universal teaching of respect for the work her race looks down uoon, and discrimination in sentencing children.

FASHIONABLE AUTHORS.

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Signorina Dora Melegari, author of "Ame dormante," "Faireur de joie," "La Piccola Madamigella Cristina," etc., is by birth of the world of fashion. Her brother, Conte Melegari, is Italian ambassador to St. Petersburg, and the family has been a factor in the resurrection of Italy. Signorina Melegari first appeared in the world of letters by the publication of the correspondence between her father and Mazzini, edited by herself. She writes with equal ease in French and Italian, her novels generally appearing first in Paris in a leading review. She is a handsome woman bast youth, interested in all movements for the advancement of her sex, "but moderate," she says with a warning smile, "ember, moderate," She is one of the vice presidents of the Italian Council of Women. The character of "Piccola Madamigella Cristina," she says, was copied from life, the real Cristina being a young teacher of languages, whom she knew in Rome. She was asked by the editor of the French magazine in which it appeared to write an Italian story that the most punctilious might read. She laughingly toid this young girl that she was the suitable herolne and her book followed.

BLIND AUTHORESS.

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The translator of the Italian edition of "The Life of Helen Kellar." Signorina Cella Allegri, is the orphan daughter of a former Italian professor, who, as well as her mother, died when their blind daughter was a child. Her life has been spent in the Institute for the Bilmi in Florence, and aided by a Sister of the institute, Signorina Allegri has completed the course of studies of the schools of Florence, receiving her diploma at the age of 20. As the text books she used were not printed in Braille, the Sister read aloud the leasons each day. The young girl has published one or two small books of her own, translated "The Life of Helen Kellar," secured its publication, and prepared a lecture on the history of the blind from the earliest records available. Last year she celivered this lecture for the benefit of the earth-quake sufferers of Messina. She is a very pretty, bright, attractive girl, absolutely fearless, with a determination to "see" the world, especially America, where she would like to teach. She has mastered several languages, and will begin her career as a teacher at Turin. Her plea is that the blind should be treated as other people, and not set apart with the unseeing.

A new woman writer is Signorina Paola Lombroso, daughter of the late Prof. Cesare Lombroso. When, a short time ago, a paper for boys and girls, "Corriere cet Piccoli," was started in Milan the great favorite among the writers quickly became "Zia Mariu," (Aunt Mary). Complete mystery as to who she was has been preserved until

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now, when Treves Brothers of Milan announce a book by "Zia Mariu" and give her name as Paola Lombroso. In "La Vita e beona" Signorina Lombroso has written a book for girls, but one which the critics declare fascinating and beautiful and as well suited to the mature as to the young. Its philosophy is, the encouragement of living for the three best things of life, work, love and goodness.

AMERICAN MANNERS.

A writer just now provoking much discussion is Signor Vico Mantegazza, His book "Agli Stati Uniti—Il Pericolo Americano," is not having an uneventure of the control of

## SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT.

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For the comfort of Americans it can be remembered how different are the conclusions of the present Italian ambassador to Washington, a writer who has lived for years in the United States and writes with the authority of actual knowledge of the country, and also of Italian colonies in the Important American cities. Unfortunately, the ambasador's articles were read only by the cultured, and the Italian at large, reading the Nazione, continues to have visions of the American conquering the earth, Japan conquering America, and the high class young ladles of Washington rolling in never ending procession down grassy slopes. Treves of Milan, the publisher of this book, has bound it so badly that it falls to pieces in the indignant American reader's hands, and for it he charges the dollar so despised of the author.

"La Lettura." the Milan magazine, published by the Corriere della Seracompany, has secured the Italian rights for Theodore Roosevelt's articles on his African hunting adventures. Profusely illustrated they are now appearing in the current numbers.

The Marchese Gian Luigi Bianchi, through Vannucchi of Pisa, publishes a volume entitled "Art and Nature, Beauty and Truth." This philosophical work is to be followed by another entitled "L'Essere." which is further to set forth the principles of the school of thought of the author. Marchese Bianchi, whose ancestral home is at Castel Blanco Della Torre, was a pupil of August Comte.

EVA MADDEN

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a SAFE GUARD TO CHILDREN.

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